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New-Pork Daily Tribunc

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1861.

THE TRIBUNE IN WASHINGTON.—Messrs. FRENCH & RICHTSIN, No. 278 Possisylvania avenue, Washington, have Tuz Impune for sale on arrival of the express trains from New-

The steady increase in the city circulation of THE TRIBUNE increases its value as a medium for city advertising. Advertisers will oblige us by sending in their advertisements as early as possible, as we are obliged to put the paper to press at an earlier hour than formerly. Advertisements must be handed in before 8 o'clock, or

they cannot be classified.

Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists "and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

The Sunday Issue of The Tribune.

In compliance with innumerable requests, to shall, during the War, issue THE TRIBUNE on Sunday Morning of each week. The price of that day's paper will be Three Cents, making fifteen cents a week to city subscribers for the papers of the whole week.

The Sunday issue of THE TRIBUNE will be served to all subscribers in the city and vicinity scho do not give contrary orders to the carriers.

For Our Soldiers.

gladly send a dozen copies of their Daily and as many of their Weekly issue regularly, free, to the Colonel of each and every regiment engaged in the War for the Union who will instruct his Adjutant to notify us from time to time how to forward them to his address, and scho will allow them to be distributed among his men for perusal when off duty. Please address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The steamer North Star arrived yesterday from Aspinwall with \$755,102 88 in treasure.

The Rhode Island Regiment at Washington has subscribed \$1,000 for the family of Mr. Howard, who was shot by a policeman.

The letter from Cairo, which we publish today, contains a minute description of that important place, and sketches graphically the appearance of the camp there situated.

Our special Washington dispatch contains a record of all the troops now in the capital, by which it appears that the number is about 30,000.

The letter of our Georgia correspondent, published this morning, will be found interesting. It contains a definite statement of the number and probable destination of the Rebel troops now in the Southern field.

It is said that the officers and men who were captured in Texas after the treason of Twiggs. and released on their promise not to bear arms against the Southern Confederacy, are to be called on to renew their oaths of allegiance, and to serve against the enemies of their country. Failing to obey this order, they will be at once dismissed from the service.

Some conflicting stories have been circulated concerning a supposed unwillingness on the part of the Twenty-eighth New-York Regiment to take the oath. It appears that they, being mostly Germans, did not at first clearly comprehend the nature of the obligation they were asked to incur; but they swere allegiance with alacrity as soon as the matter was explained to them, only thirteen declining.

The action of Virginia to-day is looked for with interest. In the Convention, which meets at Wheeling, thirty-three counties are to be represented; they are for the Union, no matter what the action of Eastern Virginia. They mean to Erm a separate State, elect a Governor, Memars of Legislature, and Members of Congress. is if no voice for disunion had been heard sithin the Old Dominion.

THE LATROT WAR NEWS.

The news concerning the progress of the War is not startling or definite. There were rumors at Perryville of a skirmish between United States troops and Virginia cavalry, but at the moment of writing nothing authentic has arrived.

Fort McHenry has been still further reenforced: 1,200 men are now there. Gen. Butler, with 50 men and two pieces of cannon, went thither from Annapolis yesterday.

There appears to be some reason to fear that movement is about being made upon the Relay House by the Rebel troops at Harper's Ferry.

A messenger sent from Gov. Hicks of Mary land to Gov. Letcher at Richmond has returned, and reports that the Virginians expected 30,000 troops to arrive from the South at Richmond on

The scouts sent out from Washington daily return with accounts of bodies of Southern troops at Lynchburg, Richmond, Montgomery, New-Orleans and Pensacolas they state that the men are anxious to march upon Washington, and that if this movement is not made the officers will have difficulty in retaining them.

The work of preparing for the blockade goes on briskly. Notice has been sent to foreign vessels in the Virginia ports to leave within fifteen days. In addition to the National vessels employed in the blockade, at least twenty armed steamers from New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia are to assist.

It is said that three thousand applications have already been made to the Southern Confederacy for letters of marque. The gentlemen of the South rush to piracy as to their natural sports. If all these applicants are successful, we may soon expect our waters to swarm with the vermin of the black flag as thickly as do those of the Chinese seas. A few striking examples in the way of punishment, will, however, probably soon have a beneficial effect.

A number of small sailing vessels upon the Potomac have been recently fired upon from Alexandria, and in some instances their cargoes, chiefly of fish and provisions, have been stolen. The War Department has determined to put an end to this, and vigorous measures will at once be adopted.

Our Washington dispatches contain a variety of information touching the new 39 regiments of infantry and one of cavelry which have been ordered.

An attempt was yesterday made to tear up the track of the Northern Central Railroad, 14 miles from Baltimore. Little damage was done before the deed was discovered. It will go hard with any miscreant who is caught at this work.

The City of St. Louis was the scene of another terrible tragedy on Saturday night. The Home Guard, while marching through the streets, was hooted at and reviled by a large crowd of excited citizens, and finally a pistol-shot was fired into the ranks by, it is said, a boy. The troops wheeled and fired upon the crowd, discharging several volleys. Owing to a lack of discipline, they broke up their ranks and fired at raudom, killing and wounding some of their own men, as well as many citizens.

TENNESSEE.

The people of Tennessee were recently required by their Governor and Legislature to vote for or against a Convention to take their State out of the Union and annex it to the Jeff. Davis Confederacy. They voted, by a great majority, to do no such mad and traitorous act, but to stay in the Union and have no Convention. In defiance of that direct, explicit, emphatic vote, the Governor recently called the Legislature together, and, with its approbation, appointed three "Commissioners" to meet the Hon. and Rev. Henry W. Ifilliard of Alabama, "Com-"missioner" from Jeff. Davis; and they together have cooked up a "temporary convention, agree-"ment and military league," between Tennessee and the Confederacy aforesaid, whereby

"First: Until the said State shall become a mem-ber of said Confederacy, according to the Constitutions of both powers, the whole military force and military operations, offensive and defensive, of said State, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States upon the same basis, princi-ples, and footing as if said State were now and dur-ing the interval, a member of said Confederacy."

-That is to say: though it is not pretended that Tennessee has yet legally seceded-though it is known that her people recently voted that they would not secode, and would not clothe any body with power to do it for them-"the whole " military force" and resources of the State are at once turned over to Jeff. Davis, to be used at his unbounded discretion in making war upon and subverting the Government of that Union whereof Tennessee has for nearly seventy years formed an integral part. This "league" is formed in direct and ostentatious defiance of the Federal Constitution, which every scoundrel of these conspirators has solemnly sworn to support, and which expressly provides (Art. I. sec. 10) that "No State shall enter into any treaty, "alliance, or confederation." But what use of mentioning oaths to a traitor? We only cite the above clause to show how utterly null and void this "league" would be, even if the Legislature had been empowered by the people to contract it, instead of being virtually instructed to do nothing of the kind.

Well: the Legislature, having thus committed perjury and treason, and made Jeff. Davis virtual dictator of the State, with full control over its "whole military force," proceeds to enact that the people thus plunged into treason, shall, on the 8th of June next, be allowed to rote for "Separation"-that is, Disunion-or "No Sepa-"ration." The mischief being already done, and every man in the State subjected to the call of Jeff. Davis, who may have him shot if he hesitates to shoulder his musket and march against the defenders of the Union-he is to have the privilege, a month hence, of voting all this down. But suppose he has meantime been marched to Arkansas or Kentucky-suppose he has been shot in an attack on Cairo-what chance will be have to vote? And how will his voting avail?

Of course, there is not in this broad land one fool so foolish as to believe that there will be anything like a fair election in Tennessee on the 8th of June. No; there will be just such and only be conceived of by a semi-savage people. election as the Missouri Border Ruffians were accustomed to hold in Kansas five or six years ago, and nothing else. Consider that an attempt of the Union men to hold a meeting at Paris, Tenn., a few days since, was broken up by force, two Union men being shot, and that a Secessionist being asked to meet or follow Mr. Etheridge at Trenton, responded: "If he speaks 'against the South'-that is, Secession-"our only answer to him and his backers must be cold "steel and bullets"-and you see the whole thing. This election is to be simply a farce, in- hardly be supposed, without violence to all rati-

usurpation; and no Union men will dare vote where the Secessionists have the most armed men on the ground, as they will take care to bave in most places. Nashville and Memphis gave majorities against Secession when the late real election was held; now they will give just as much for it as the conspirators suppose will be most advantageous to their cause.

The Jeff. Davis rebellion strikes not merely at the heart of the nation-its very existence-it strikes an equally deadly blow at all republican liberty. It is an uprising of the violent and desperate classes-the fellows who delight to hang themselves round with pistols and to awe qu'et people with the flourish of bowie-knives-against the timid and peace-loving majority even of the Southern people. It is the "K. G. C." organization of secret conspirators coming to the surface and putting down all opposition as Louis Napoleon established "order" in Paris. Either this rebellion must be emphatically crushed out or this continent is henceforth given over to the despotic sway of its men of violence and blood.

It was May in Europe when the Great Easteru left, yet the long threatened hostilities had not broken out, and there is now a chance that 1861 may pass without wholesale slaughter. Each nation would seem to be waiting for the conflict to commence in some other quarter, as if aware that the struggle will be one of life and death, and reluctant to draw upon itself the first fury of the fray. The Poles brave despotsm, and are mowed down by volleys of grape and mucketry, but they wisely hesitate to provoke a contest that is certain to result in their discomfiture, after decimating their adult males and desolating their country. Hungary visibly strengthens herself daily for the struggle that must come, but is resolved to exhaust every possibility of peaceful solution before giving the signal for combat. Italy is fixed in her all but unanimous resolve to be independent nation; but she waits withdrawal of the French garrison before removing her government to the seven-hilled city, and pauses before the frowning front of the Quadrilateral without at all foregoing her determination to plant ber standards on the towers of Venice and assert her right to rule the homes as she already does the hearts of all who dwell between the Alps, the Adriatic, and the Mediterranean. The dispute between Germany and Denmark with regard to Schleswig-Holstein seems incapable of peaceful settlement, yet the constantly threatened appeal of Germany to arms is still held in abeyance, apparently awaiting the favorable hour. France glistens with bayonets as never before; yet Napoleon continues to give pacific assurances that are signally belied by his preparations, and promises to withdraw his remaining troops from Syria early next month. England regards with impatience the enormons burdens which the immense armaments and uncertain purposes of her powerful neighbor compel her to maintain, but cannot modify his policy and is no wise prepared to merge her dissatisfaction in open quarrel. The Ottoman Empire, bankrupt, paralytic, deathstruck, still lives, the mutual jealousies and apprehensions of the Great Powers keeping the breath in its worthless and hopeless carcase long after life should have been extinct. Austria, too, seems to thrive by bankruptcy and anarchy, though it is evident that her sudden conversion to constitutionalism has not achieved the expected success. She has sacrificed the simplicity and unity of despotism without securing the intelligence and energy of democracy. Austria leans on Russia to-day, and, if unsupported from without, evidently totters to her fall; while Spain, mainly because she has been poor and powerless, and thus bound over to forty years of peace, has steadily and silently grown within these years from insignificance and contempt to the stature of a second-class power.

A great war in Europe, to clear away existing grandest, the bloodiest, that the civilized world has yet seen. Should the belligerents be France. Great Britain, Italy, the Poles, and the Hungarians, pitted against Austria, Russia, and perhaps the Germanic Federation, it can bardly be closed without blotting out some existing nations and creating or reviving others. Should it be commenced on a smaller scale, it can hardly fail to extend until all the Great Powers, with possibly Turkey, Denmark, and Spain, are involved in the conflagration. It is now as likely to break out out among the ill-governed, discontented principalities and provinces composing Turkey in Europe as elsewhere; it may commence by the march of a German force into Holstein, followed by the advance of a great French army to the Rhine. But, whereever begun, the next great war in Europe is not far off, and its results will be felt for a thou-

THE PREMIUM ON PIRACY.

The Act for the Encouragement of Piracy, reently passed by the Congress of the Confederate States, makes a distinction in the reward it gives for killing men who are loyal to their country and those who are taken prisoners. For very man on board an armed vessel of the United States that shall be sunk, burnt, or destroyed, the pirates are to receive a reward of \$20; but for all who are taken alive on board such vessels the premium paid is \$25 each.

We have been slow to understand character of the Southern conspirators. But thirty days have taught us what thirty years had failed to teach. The country has opened its eyes with wonder and indignation to the fact that these traitors have all that time been educating and preparing themselves for treason, and that they only waited for the moment to come when it should be evident that they could count no longer upon the implicit submission of the North, to attempt its subjugation by arms or the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Constitution. The atrocity of the treason is fitly attended by atrocities which could

We may consider ourselves to have, at least, reached that point where the expectation of any barbarism on the part of the despotic rebels who now rule the South is reasonable. That there is a purpose in offering \$5 more a head for live men than for those who are slaughtered is obvious. It is absurd to suppose it to be a merciful one, for a people who torture and hang, in times of peace, any quiet traveler or citizen on the bare suspicion of his holding

tended to throw a thin vail over a traitorous ocination, to entertain any tender considerations for those taken in arms against them. If, as is obvious, then, any merciful solution of the question is not to be thought of, we are to seek for an unmerciful one; and as semi-civilized States who resort to piracy, and savages who sell scalps, are their exemplars, it is fair to presume that they mean to fellow the Algerine example in the disposition of captives. The thought is shocking to our civilization, but we must do them the credit of acknowledging that to them there cannot seem to be any peculiar wickedness in such an act. Some of the most distinguished Secoding Statesmen, and, if we remember aright, Divines also, have distinctly advocated the enslavement of the working class in general. They have asserted, not merely in general terms, that capital should own labor, but avowed that in the future to which they looked forward, the principle of the Southern social system should be extended all over the country, and that white and black alike, when laborers or mechanics, should be reduced to Slavery. They are altogether above any prejudice in regard to color in this matter, and would give to all their place in the State, not according to race but according to condition. Could they take a man-of-war, with a mixed crew of Irish, English, Danish, and Americans, Mr. Jeff. Davis, so far from feeling any compunctions at putting them up for sale in New-Orleans, would rather glory in doing homage, by such an act, to the great principles of the Southern Confederacy. Such are the people with whom we are at war, and we must conquer them utterly if we, ourselves, are not to go to perdition.

> CAPTURING THE CAPITAL. Among the causes of apprehension for the safety of Washington which existed three weeks ago, the knowledge that that city had once been captured and sacked was quite a prominent one. Not fortified then, no defenses had been subsequently provided to protect it now. Fifty years ago, it was assailed by fereign enemies, but communities of friends surrounded it. Now, these neighboring communities were either openly hostile or were secretly plotting for its destruction. Those upon whom full reliance was to be placed for its defense were in the North, not armed nor ready to move for its protection, while even its own citizens were considered disloyal to the Government. Bodies of them were known to be organized to aid in handing it over to the rebel leaders whenever they came up to the attack, and the foul residuum of a traitorous Administration occupied a thousand positions in the publie offices, in open league with the rebellion, giving to it all the aid and comfort which their official employments so fully qualified them to afford. High officers in both army and navy were known to be unfaithful, and were constantly resigning, most of them uniting with the public enemy, and communicating every fact within their knowledge likely to render the Capital an easy conquest. The full extent of this treachery was not known a month ago; but, as the places left vacant by the traitors have been filled by honest men, its pervading magnitude is made ap parent. It is one of the most shocking revelations of crime the world has ever seen. Thus known to be occupied and surrounded by public enemies as was Washington a few days ago, while rebel armies were gathering in remoter States for ite attack, the public apprehension was intensified by the remembrance of its former humilation. If it fell so easily before the presence of a handful of enemies, what hope could there be for it when thousands of such were within its gates, aiding and abetting other thousands at its very threshold! Though the danger has now disnppeared, yet it will be instructive to revive the story of the first humiliating overthrow of Washington. In August, 1814, a British fleet of twenty ships

commanded by Admirals Cochrane and Cockburn

with about 4,500 troops, under command of General Ross, appeared in the Chesapenke. On the 21st they landed, without opposition, at Benedict, on the Patuzent. They had no cavalry, and but few cannon. They marched slowly toward Bladensburg, the weather being extremely hot. The inhabitants fled from their villages and farms without firing a gun, and the most exaggerated tales of the strength of the invaders gained currency and belief. Some of the militia showed themselves occasionally as they advanced, but abandoned their positions as they came near them. Washington was the center of a regular military district, and 16,600 men, mostly from the adjoining Slave States, had been placed at the disposal of General Winder for its defense, But of this supposed army not one half appeared in the field, though the artillery numbered twentyfour pieces. These men are described as being raw and untried-none having ever been in action -the whole having been hastily collected, when it was ascertained that a British fleet was hovering on the coast. The Administration had grossly neelected all warnings to protect a Capital which they knew to be defenseless, and had provided little else than a flotilla of gunboats, under the command of Commodore Barney. Of these, Barney was compelled to destroy a portion and escape with his sailors, while the remaining vessels fell into the enemy's hands. Fear had doubled the number of the British, and Winder abandoned one position after another as they advanced, until he finally halted at Bladensburg. Here Ross attacked him, at noonday on the 23d, though his men were exhausted by a long march under the sun. The action lasted four hours, during which the British suffered severely from Winder's riflemen, but more especially from the artillery worked by Barney and his sailors. Had every other company done but half the execution that these sailors did, the British would have been defeated. Many of them were bayoneted at their guns, the militia gave way, and Winder ordered a retreat. Barney continued to fight on, and gave up only when wounded and made prisoner, losing ten of his guns. The British made no pursuit. They were so overcome with the excessive heat that they threw themselves exhausted on the ground, where they rested until the cool of the evening, before resuming their march to Washing-Thus ignominiously closed the battle of Bladens

burg. Winder fell back on Washington. He next retired within the city, then withdrew from the Capital itself, thus retreating seven times in one day. As he entered Georgetown, his men were a mere mob. All discipline had vanished. Many of them fled to their homes in Virginia, and the army had ceased to be. When the British entered the city the next morning, there were none to oppose them. But slaves and ruffians had already been active in plundering it. The British. abstract opinions unfavorable to Slavery, can

were willing to ransom the city and retire. A flag bearing such a proposal was on its way to the Autericans, Gen. Ross being of the party which bore it, when they were fired on from the windows of & house, and Ross's horse was killed. The house was quickly entered by the exasperated enemy, its inmates put to the sword, and the building burned. This event banished all disposition to propose a ransom, and the work of devastation began. The Capitol, with the Cougressional library and many public documents, perished by fire. The President's House, with the Treasury and State Departments, shared the same fate. The Navy-Yard, a new frigate just ready for launching, a sloop-of-war, schooners, barges, guaboats, and a vast quantity of stores machinery, and buildings belonging to the Gov ernment, were also burned. Great numbers of cannon were destroyed and thrown into the river. Alexandria was spated at a high ransom. The President and his Cabinet escaped capture by a precipitate flight, and next day the Lritish retired inmolested to their ships, loaded with booty.

This unexpected event occasioned a nationa panic. It was evident that Baltimore would fail next. The alarm there was indescribable. Thou sands fled from it, and a run upon the banks brought on a suspension of specie payments, which caused all the other banks south of New-England to suspend. Even Philadelphia became alarmed for her safety, and established camps and threw up fortifications in her vicinity. Con of all kinds, even coppers, disappeared from circulation, and the currency became exclusively paper one of the vilest and most irresponsible character. The poverty of the national resources was deplorable, and widely different from what they are at present. There were no rifles, nor even enough flints. Our gunpowder was greatly inferior to the English. There was not then a cannon mounted for the defense of Washington, not a regular soldier there, not a fortress, not a breastwork of any kind within twelve miles. All Virginia and Maryland were powerless to save it from capture by a mere handful of men. The result of this accumulated imbecility was the loss of the national capital.

It is for the purpose of repeating this havoc of a foreign enemy, only on a larger scale, that the leaders of the Southern rebellion had intended to attack Washington. If successful, they meant to lay it in ashes, as they knew they could not hold it. A month ago, it may have been in danger, but it is impregnable now. The enemy within its vitals has been banished, and though Mary land and Virginia be filled with armed rebels yet the Government has power for the tremendous emergency. This second attempt on Washington should so warn the country as to make it determine that it shall be the last. The National Capital should be fortified against all foes.

A PROPRETIC NOVEL.

Four years ago, in the hotly contested election of 1856, when the Slave Power was for the first time controlted by a party making the prohibition of the extension of Slavery a cardinal principle of faith, it was whispered, when the election was over, and the Republicans were defeated, that had the result been otherwise certain men at the South would have dissolved, or attempted to dissolve, the Union. Their plans, it was said, were thoroughly matured, and they were as fixed in their determination as they were confident in the expectation of accomplishing their object. It seemed an absurd story, and almost all who heard it received it with entire incredulity, here and there only some one, who had made Southern politics a study, lending it an attestive car. We do not remember that even the most sensational of the "sensa-'tion press' had the temerity to repeat it. A statement seemingly so wild, reckless, and unscrupulous, would have sadly damaged the reputation of any journal that ventured to repeat it. If there were those who could believe that a few minds could be found mad enough for anything, there were not many who could comprehend that a whole nation could run into lunacy. We all know better now, and the statement that the tion of Frement, precisely as she has done in 1860 because Lincoln was elected, is neither incredible nor absurd. For thirty years, she has been educating herself up to the idea of Disunion, and the present generation has been so care fully and successfully trained, that it only waited the signal of the success of a party which showed itself independent of her control to commence a struggle for the destruction of the Govern

ment and the subjugation of the North. A remarkable proof of this fact is given in novel, written in 1836 by Beverly Tucker of Virginia, under the nom de plume of Edward William Sidney. Mr. Beverly Tucker was a professor at William and Mary College in Virginia, and was the friend and political pupil of Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Calhoun's political philosophy we had occasion to speak of a day or two since As early as 1812, he avowed its central principle to Commodore Stewart, and his whole course from that time to the day of his death was entirely in accordance with the announcement h then made. When, through a division of th political party at the North on which the South depended, or when from any other circumstance, she lost control of the Government, her only resource was a dissolution of the Union. To in doctrinate the minds of his followers with this idea was the great purpose of his life, and the ladder of his ambition whereby he hoped to climb to eminence. Professor Tucker was among the most zealous of his disciples, so zealous that he condescended to use fiction as a sort of lacteal vehicle of the virus of treason to the tender minds of Virginia babes. The babes are grown to men now, and we see the result.

This novel is called "The Partisan Leader," and was printed in 1836, but soon after suppressed There seems to have been a timidity in the good professor not at all in accordance with the boldness one expects to find in those who advocate treason; for not only was the book soon suppressed, but its title-page bore a fictitious imprint, apparently to evade some appre hended penalty of the law. As a novel, thi is not the place to speak of it, nor is it fair to pronounce from a basty glance at a single volume upon its merits or demerits as a work of fiction But the plan of the work is a prophecy of dis union, and is meant to foreshadow the future of the United States. This and this alone was the purpose of its creation. A Southern Confederacy has already been formed, and at the very outset o the story the reader is introduced into a rebellious camp of Virginia insurgents, and finds the hero of the book in a young officer who had resigned his commission in the United States army, that he might take up arms in behalf of his send the cash. who did not contemplate a permanent occupancy,

native State. A splendid old uncle, with, of course, a lovely young daughter, have enduced the young soldier from his allegiance, though he had been taught by a weak-minded father-now bitterly lamenting his want of strength of mind-that the evils of Disunion were far greater than any that could arise under the Union. The occasion of the youth's conversion was the news that an agent of South Carolina had negotiated a treaty with England. which made the future of the new Confederacy absolutely certain. This important bit of interesting intelligence had been the topic of conversation at some little social gathering, and the part taken in it, complicated with the love affair of the young people, bad led them to an accusation to the President, of which jealousy was the spring, of a want of fidelity on the part of the officer, to his allegiance to the Government. The story, however, we need not follow; it is only the thread on which Mr. Tucker has strung his beads of Disunion argument and sentiment, and the very staple of Mr. Jeff. Davis's messages, or Mr. Stephens's speeches, may be found in his pages. But he does not fail to use all the power he possesses as an artist to lend a charm to the motive of his book, and to render attractive the moral it is his purpose to inculcate. He loses no occasion to throw ridicule or d sparagement upon the North in the portrayal of character, and to exalt the highbred chivalry and innate nobility of the Virginian, provided the Virginian is a Secessionist; if otherwise, he is only one remove above the groveling Yankee, whose highest quality is cunning, and who knows no nobler sentiment than a batred of the South. The work, so far as it professes to be historical, gives the sequence of events which led, according to the story, to disunion and civil war so carefully and distinctly as to leave no question that the events to which this generation is a witness are the result of a plot long considered and brought now to light after thirty years had been allowed to pass to give it full maturity. The "Partisan Leader" is so pertinent to the times that it might well have been a sort of hand-book of treason throughout the South for five-and-twenty years.

We learn from a perfectly trustworthy source that Franklin Buchanan, one of the traitors who have recently resigned their commissions in the United States Navy, and taken to the Rebel army, and formerly the officer in charge of the Washington Navy-Yard, has written a letter to a friend, in which he says that he and several others of his class are expecting soon to be restored to their places in the Federal service! The correspondent from whom we have this information appears to think that there may be some danger that this hope is well founded, and he urgently protests against such a restoration. There is, of course, not even a remote probability that this event will occur; but the lying boast of the traitor Buchanan shows very well to what lengths the effrontery of these fellows will carry them. It is natural for them to desire te retrace their steps when they find that their treachery is not splendidly rewarded by the Rebels to whose false bosom they have fled; but that they can ever be restored to their deserted places, or to the respect of decent men, would seem too preposterous an idea even for their foolish heads.

A sharp look-out should now be kept up for the detection of spies. A correspondent writes to inform us that one Dan Rice, the clown-manager of a certain circus, being in New-Orleans last Winter, formed his company into a Secossion military organization under the name of "Dag "Rice's Zonaves," and that he threatened all of his company who declined to join this crew with summary discharge. Lately, coming Northward, this same clown-manager has attempted to pass himself off as a Union man, and actually had the other day the effrontery to deliver a war speech to the volunteers at Erie in this State. It is also said that he has in his train several Southers men who would make very convenient spies for the Rebels to use. This Rice may, after the manner of his class, be skilled in riding man horses about the limited circle of his arena; but his attempt to perform a similar feat with two stools will undoubtedly be followed by a merited and unprofitable fall.

A gentleman who left New-Orleans on the 7th inst, reports that great alarm and anxiety prevail there, not only with regard to the vast preparations and the enormous power which the Federal Government is putting forth to crush the rebellion, but also with regard to the negroes. The terror on this latter subject is greater even than on the former. Seven hundred mes are in arms every night to guard the city against an outbreak. On Sunday night, the 5th inst, eleven steamboats and other vessels were burned at the levee; their value is set down by the New-Orleans papers at \$100,000, but according to our informant it was really \$250,000. The most interesting feature of this event is altogether ignored by our New-Orleans cotemporaries, though there was nobody in the city who felt any doubt on the subject. This is, that the incerdiary who caused this configuration was a slave.

A very strange proceeding on the part of the United States District-Attorney has come to our knowledge. A quantity of uniforms, made for the soldiers of the State of Alabama in their war against the United States, had been seized by the Superintendent of Police, as contraband, being designed for treasonable purposes. A part of the evidence which proves the nature and design of this property was contained in the books and papers of the manufacturers, which were seized along with the uniforms, and delivered to the United States Marshal; but, wonderful to relate, the District-Attorney, without examining the books and papers, ordered the Marshal to surrender them to the attorney of the guilty parties, and the Marshal was compelled to obey. No comment can be required upon so indescribable proceeding.

Mr. Daniel F. Twohill of Charleston, S. C. writes a letter to the editor of The Boston Pilot, ordering him to cease sending that paper Charleston, because it is, " like the rest of the Northern journals, inimical to the South, and " the independence of the Southern Confederacy." But the strangest part of Mr. Twohill's letter its conclusion, in which he says, "Let me koes 'my indebtedness to you, and the money will be " speedily sent you." We suppose, however, that this is a mere flourish of the fancy. Of course when it comes to the stern reality of paying, Me Twohill will not depart so far from the unit custom of the Southern Confederacy as to real